

The News-Highly Important from Japan. The oriental mail news, telegraphed to us this morning, announces the assassination of the Teyoon of Japan, and an entire change in the Government.

The news from China is of an important commercial character. General Jessup's death, for some days anticipated, is announced to have occurred yesterday at Washington.

The Indians to the extent of a thousand, have made a bold attack on Fort Defiance, and great alarm is felt among the whites in that vicinity.

The Tariff.

The new tariff bill imposes a duty of one cent a pound on the low grades of raw sugar and on syrups, which, estimating syrups at ten pounds to the gallon, would make an additional charge of ten cents a gallon to the consumer. In addition it will be remembered that our present free-trade Secretary of the Treasury orders that the weight of packages shall be added, and duty charged upon them.

On the better grades of raw sugar the new bill imposes a duty of one and a half cents a pound; on refined sugar, two and a half cents; and on colored sugar and candy, five cents. On such qualities of sugar as are required for table use, and for preserving fruits, the people are to pay two and a half cents a pound for the benefit of Louisiana sugar planters.

To what end? Will they ever be able to make sugar without this Government favoritism? Nobody believes that they will. Neither soil nor climate are going to be improved by protection, nor labor cheapened, and as the production is made by slave labor, there is no excuse of the low wages of pauper labor in Europe to offer as a reason for protection. In the case of iron and coal there is some excuse for enormous duties, in political expediency, as the support of Pennsylvania is needed to carry the tariff bill, and it is thought that the State may be secured to the Republicans by conceding it all it can ask on its specialties.

Another spot is offered to the Southern Caribbees in the shape of a duty of fifty cents a pound on all kinds of cigars, and ten per cent ad valorem ten cents a pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem on leaf tobacco; being prohibitory on all but high-priced qualities.

Pennsylvania has, of course, had her own way in adjusting the tariff, and has cut it thick on every thing in the shape of iron and coal. On bar iron, which is made to include slabs, blooms, and every thing more advanced than pig iron, the duty is fifteen dollars a ton; railroad iron, twelve dollars a ton; on boiler-plate iron, twenty dollars a ton; on rolled or hammered iron (other than one-fourth inch, or less, iron wire), one dollar a hundred pounds on pig iron, six dollars a ton; on hollow-ware, stoves, &c., one cent a pound; on band and hoop iron, nail rods, &c., twenty dollars a ton; on anchors, iron chains, cables and anvils, one dollar and fifty cents a hundred pounds; on wrought nails, spikes, rivets and bolts, blacksmith hammers and sledges, malleable iron in castings, steam-gas and water pipes, two cents a pound; and every species of iron manufacture is favored with similar duties; while bituminous coal is "protected" by a duty of one dollar a ton, as if coal could not be dugged out of the bowels of Pennsylvania without protection against that which is excavated under much greater disadvantages in England and transported three thousand miles.

The duties on blankets and shawls are more than doubled, and throughout, the new tariff is arranged so as to place a much heavier burden on articles of general necessity than on fine goods which are more in the nature of luxuries. It is remarkable for the enormous protection it provides for a few interests, such as the sugar, iron, pitch and tar, and the woolen manufactures, and for sacrificing the other interests of the country to them.

Great opposition has been made by protectionists to the ad valorem system as opening the way to frauds; and one great reason urged for a revision of the tariff was that specific duties might be substituted; but this bill provides both ad valorem and specific duties, even on the same articles, preserving the frauds of the one and adding the inequality of the other system.

The necessities of Government require a heavy tax upon imports, and make it necessary that it should be adjusted with some regard to uniformity, to prevent its being oppressive. Even a horizontal tariff would provide all the protection that manufacturers need—that is, if they need any, which we deny—but this bill sacrifices revenue to protection, and has saddled the Republican party with a system which has been thoroughly contested in this country and beaten, and will be beaten again, as often as it is fairly brought before the people. The Republican party in Congress has taken the earliest opportunity to show to the country that it is merely a restoration of ancient Whiggery, with the Bourbon virtue of learning nothing and forgetting nothing.

EXTENT OF THE FISHERIES OF FLORIDA.—The Boston (Mass.) Commercial Bulletin says: The coast of Florida, to the extent of at least six hundred miles, abounds in the finest fish. Pompano, sheeps-head, grouper, Spanish mackerel, red fish, king fish, mullet, green turtle, &c., are to be found in inexhaustible quantities at almost every point, both on the eastern and western coast. Oysters, which are not surpassed, if equaled in size and flavor by any in the world, are to be found in almost every cove, and the numerous lakes, rivers and creeks of the interior teem with delicious fresh water fish, such as trout, bass, and soft-shell turtle.

RETURNS OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

The religious editor of the Ohio State Journal says that events are now transpiring which indicate a general movement of the Jews to repossess the promised land. 'The tide of progress, after a lapse of centuries, seems to have fairly turned in that direction, and the prayers long offered by that scattered people may be said to be hastening to its fulfillment.' The Journal states that liberal propositions have been made by the Sultan of Turkey for the encouragement of Jewish emigration to Palestine, but holds that these events are more in consequence of prophecy than of Turkish liberality; and that 'to the reader of the yet unfulfilled pages of Revelation they point to what, as it respects the Jewish nation, "prophets and kings," have long waited for, "but died without the sight."

In regard to "the prayers long offered by that scattered people," there is probably a mistake of fact. The prayers for the restoration of the Jews have been chiefly offered by devout Christians, who have insisted that the Scriptures should be fulfilled in this way. The Hebrews themselves have taken all proper means to show that they are just as much native in the countries where they are born, as any other people, and that they desire no restoration. It seems singular that Tartars, and Saxons, and even Africans, should have facilities of transmigration to any country, and of becoming native to it, while it is insisted that the Hebrews shall be regarded as exiles, tarrying in the wilderness, and longing for a return to Palestine.

The Christian idea is that the Hebrews are under a curse, and it is very creditable to Christianity that it should wish it removed. But so far as temporal prosperity is concerned, there are no signs of the disfavor of God, and in this country, where there are no political distinctions on account of religion, they have equal rights with all. This is all that they ask or need, and this will answer every purpose, except the fulfillment of a certain interpretation of the prophecies. But these can only be fulfilled by a restoration of the Jews to favor as God's peculiar people, when all other nations would be outside barbarians, or "dogs," as the Hebrews used to call them, when they monopolized divine favor. Even converts to the Hebrew religion were not regarded worthy to enter the Temple, but had the privilege of a pen outside. In view of this, the prayerful anxiety of Christians seems curious. But it is clear that nothing less than this will be such a restoration as is prayed for. The Hebrews enjoy the highest temporal prosperity now. They are also natives of countries compared with which Palestine is a desert; therefore the only restoration that can better their condition is a return of the peculiar favor of God. We doubt if the people who are praying for this would like to have their prayers answered in the only possible way. God's purposes required a chosen people once; they have been worked out or abandoned, and certainly to re-establish a favoritism now would not glorify his justice.

A Nashville paper anticipates a difficulty in the way of a restoration to Palestine, from the fact that the Hebrews are not now an agricultural people, and therefore, the progress of the nation would be crippled by the want of the means of subsistence. But the fact is, they were never an agricultural people; they were pastoral, and probably would return readily to that mode of living, in a country adapted to it. This bent was undoubtedly given to the Hebrew mind by the Divine favor shown to Abel, who first introduced pastoral life, over Cain, who undertook agriculture; Abel's offering of flesh having been received with high favor, while the fruits and vegetables of Cain met a cold reception. But if the restoration of the Hebrews is really necessary to the fulfillment of prophecy, the means will be provided, and for us to suggest difficulties and wonder how God is to overcome them, is only reducing Omnipotence to our puny dimensions.

LATEST FROM PIRE'S PEAK.—GREAT POPEING IN ORIGIN.—The Rocky Mountain News of the 30th May, says: Emigrants are coming in at a rate little, if any, less than a thousand a day. Ours teams have been arriving for about a week. They come in long trains, or singly, pouring in from the Platte Road and the Cut-off in an almost endless stream. Horses and mule teams are still coming, but strange as it may seem, their stock is not in as good condition as those that arrived a month since. Grass droppings show that the droves of four or five hundred must soon become along the roads most traveled.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE IN THE STATES OF THE CAUCASUS.—General Lamoriciere is now on a tour of inspection in the States of the Caucasus, endeavoring to place them in a state of defense. His object appears to be to organize an army of 30,000 men, and a heterogeneous one, it will be, as it now includes Germans, Swiss, Irish, Belgians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch, and even Americans. Applications for commissions are numerous, though some enthusiastic gentlemen affect to believe that a new crusade is about to dawn; but the answer always is, that the Holy Father has much more occasion for soldiers than for colonels. The subscriptions in behalf of the Pope from all quarters have thus far only reached \$300,000.

INDIAN FIGHT—SIX KIOWA KILLED.—A letter received from Captain Cabell, Quartermaster, Fort Cobb, to Dr. E. R. Duval, of Fort Smith, Ark., dated May 18, says: The Reserve Indians, Tonkawas, Caddoes, Delaware, Iowa, Wichitas, &c., followed a party of seven Kiowa Indians on the 3d, and succeeded in killing six. They are all, I understand, to have a grand scalp and war dance to-night over the six scalps, and will also repeat the same when Major Hector, the Superintendent, arrives, in honor of his arrival.

FROM ZANESVILLE. ZANESVILLE, June 10.—Captain Robert Hazlett, an old citizen, fell dead on Saturday afternoon at his residence while conversing with his family. Supposed cause, disease of the heart.

THE LOWER JAW, tongue, and a portion of the upper part of a man's head, were found on the railroad bridge this morning. Persons passing over the bridge about nine o'clock on Saturday night, reported having seen a man sitting on the track. It is supposed the train ran over him, throwing his body in the river. The body was found a short distance below the bridge this afternoon, and has not yet been recognized.

THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE. PORTLAND, June 10.—Saturday the Standing Committee were appointed, to whom reports and appeals will be referred. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: Most Worthy Patriarch, Dr. Silas Conant, of N. J. Associate, Thos. J. Evans, Scribner, Dr. F. A. Fickard, of Penn.; Treasurer, Robt. M. Foust, of Penn.; Chaplain, Peter J. McGroarty, of Nova Scotia; Conductor, Nathaniel Conable, of Mo.; Sentinel, John H. Batty, of Mo. Nashville, Tenn., was unanimously chosen for the annual session of 1867.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S RIVER NEWS. LOUISVILLE, June 10.—River rising slowly, with five feet nine inches in the casual. Weather clear, falling 66°. PITTSBURGH, June 10.—River seven feet by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather clear and cool.

DEATH OF GEN. JESSUP. PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—General Jessup died at Washington this morning.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sunday Evening's Dispatches.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the North Briton at Farther Point.

FARHER POINT, June 10.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool, May 30, and on London on the 31st ult., passed Farther Point at five o'clock P. M. to-day, en route for Quebec.

The steamships Canada, from Boston, and City of Washington from Liverpool, and the City of Queenstown from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st.

London, May 30.—Cotton—sales yesterday and to-day were 16,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closed dull, but prices unaltered. Breadstuffs are unaltered, but steady. Corn steady. Provisions dull, and other articles unchanged.

London, May 31.—P. M.—Cotton—sales closed to-day at 9 1/4% for money, and 9 1/2% for account. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—P. M.—Cotton—sales yesterday and to-day were 16,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closed dull, but prices unaltered. Breadstuffs are unaltered, but steady. Corn steady. Provisions dull, and other articles unchanged.

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Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Highly Important from China and Japan!!

Assassination of the Teyoon of Japan.

30 PEOPLE BEHEADED!

Entire Change in the Japanese Government!

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PACIFIC.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 10.—The overland mail coach, with six passengers and San Francisco dates to the 21st of May, being three days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning.

The San Francisco papers furnish the following highly important news from Japan and China, brought by the schooner Fogo, which left the Bay of Jeddo April 23, and the steamer Pacific from China April 25.

The latter reports that the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and accede to all their demands.

The Americans are charged by the China Chronicle with having been engaged in the capture of the Prince Gristino, who was at the head of the Chinese forces being sent to Japan, and was assassinated on the 15th of March.

He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by fourteen Japanese dressed as travelers. His retainers had killed and severed their wounds, and one of the assassins was wounded and could not escape, had his head cut off by his comrades and carried off to prevent their being known.

Some of the assassins were Princes of high rank and had the privilege given them of cutting open their own abdomens with a sword, thereby preventing their property being searched, and saving their families from the disgrace which would entail on them had they been beheaded. Thirty people were beheaded on the first of April, having been interested in the affair, since the death of the old Teyoon, under whose reign the treaty was made, there has been an entire change in the government.

The present dynasty, being opposed to foreign trade, and having its eye fastened on the way to interrupt trade and commerce that they possibly can do without violating the treaty. Their opposition, at the head of which is Prince Gristino, is being met by the present government, and an insurrection is momentarily expected.

Guard-houses, with stands of arms, are numerous, both in the towns and along the route to the city of Yeddo.

All foreigners are requested not to go out after dark, and are advised by their respective Consuls to go armed at all times.

There is a great scarcity of horses and mules, and a disposition to reorganizing. Provisions are growing scarce.

A letter from Judge Watson, at Ragtown, May 11, announces that the Indians are ready to negotiate, and are offering all the stock on the Humboldt River. Eighteen whites are reported to have been killed at Honey Lake.

A "Liberal" View of Theodore Parker's Life and Character. The Boston Liberator, edited by William Lloyd Garrison, says of the late Theodore Parker:

Theodore Parker has been removed in the maturity of his marvellous faculties and powers, before completing his fiftieth year; having performed an immense amount of literary and scientific labor, and a noble career of benevolence and reformation, yet leaving undone what his towering mind and noble heart were constantly engaged in doing. He had in large ambition, but it was to subvert his race, and to banish superstition and error from the earth.

His ability to acquire knowledge in every direction was most extraordinary, yet not content with a superficial acquaintance with the knowledge with unbounded prodigality for the enlightenment and welfare of his fellow-men.

For men have ever possessed such powers of mind, and they have never put them to such a noble and useful use as he did. He was a man of a noble and useful use as he did. He was a man of a noble and useful use as he did.

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A Poisonous Affair in New York—A Woman's Paramour Destroys her Husband.

The Pittsburg (N. Y.) Express relates a poisoning case, recently brought to light in the town of Saratoga, which occurred a year ago. Mr. St. John and his wife, with a family of five or six children, lived on a small farm in a secluded place; an unmarried Irishman named James Creed was employed by them, and lived at their house some three years, when Mr. St. John discovered that an improper intimacy existed between them. He, therefore, discharged Creed, and forbade him from coming into his house. Creed, however, remained in the vicinity, and frequently met with Mrs. St. John. Finally the latter set for Pittsburg by a stage for her friends and crew on oil, and on the next day, May 23, 1859, Mr. St. John died. A while afterward Creed and Mrs. St. John were married. Since then it has been suspected that the husband was poisoned, and his remains were found, upon investigation, to contain arsenic. Both the suspected parties are in jail.

A WILD CHILD IN THE WOODS OF IOWA—HUNDREDS OF PERSONS IN PURSUIT.—That part of Carroll County, near Burlington, Iowa, has been very much excited, recently, about a wild child, from seven to ten years old, that has been seen several times in the woods, but as yet has not been taken. It has approached children quietly, but flies from the approach of adults, and has been seen in the place has been found where it had slept the preceding night and had eaten a frog. At last accounts seven hundred persons, regularly organized, were on the hunt for the wanderer.

JAPANESE ENGLISH.—The Japanese have been adopting English while in Washington, and some bought for fifty dollars a tokay or watch, worth five. "Hook see," he exclaimed, "tokay no good. No Wurtshurdam, doctor, he say." "Wurtshurdam" is good.

BRIGAM YOUNG IN PHILADELPHIA.—Brigham Young, with several of the dignitaries of his church, but none of his wives, has been in Philadelphia for the past ten days. He is negotiating for the purchase of a paper mill, which he proposes to put up at Salt Lake City.

HOME INTEREST.

Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.

Clothing renovated and repaired, 29 E. Third.

CARPENTER'S cheap Pictures, 25 Fifth-street.

Picture for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, Ninth and Main.

A. A. EYER, Clocks, Watches and Jewels, Nos. 243 and 271 Western-ave.

APPERTON'S mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth and Main. Make the place. 150-17

Examine the Photographs at APPERTON'S, corner Fifth and Main. Make the place. 150-17

Go to No. 120 West Fourth-street and examine J. F. BARK'S latest specimens. He takes superior Pictures quickly and surely.

The finest, largest and best-arranged Picture Gallery on Fifth-street is Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-street.

If you want a good Picture, call at the southeast corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue. Pictures taken and put in also gilt frames for twenty cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the tables—you are sure to get a good likeness.

MARRIED.

SEAW-HITESIDE.—In this city, May 31, by the Rev. Mr. Goss, Mr. James C. Shaw to Mrs. Eliza Whiteside, all of this city.

CONWAY—EVERETT.—At Newport, Ky., Thurs. 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. James H. Conway to Miss Carrie E. Everett, both of Danville, C. W.

DIED.

PRICE.—June 8, at the Village, Ohio, of benignity of the lungs, WALKIN W. PRICE, aged twenty years, three months and six days.

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